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An analysis of the present physical facilities at the Fort Omaha campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College with recommendations for the development of a five-year physical facility master plan

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT PHYSICAL FACILITIES AT THE FORT OMAHA CAMPUS OF METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FIVE-YEAR PHYSICAL FACILITY MASTER PLAN

Presented to the

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Chapter 1

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FACILITY PLANNING PROCESS AS RELATED TO METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The two-year college is a growing segment of the American Educational System.

> Public two-year colleges are likely to grow more rapidly than any other segment of the collegiate sector. Recent enrollment projections for the collegiate sector, as a whole, reflect the assumption that these institutions will add approximately 60 percent as many new students during the decade 1970 to 1980 as they did in the preceding decade.[1]

> The interest in community junior college education, the rapid development of new junior college campuses, and the prediction that more than 200 public junior colleges will be started during the next 10 years have brought a new era in the planning and providing of new facilities.[2]

Metropolitan Technical Community College was authorized by the Nebraska State Legislature in 1974. The college was quickly initiated and currently is in its third year of operation. Metropolitan Technical Community College has grown from 1,069 students in 1974 to over 4,700 students in 1977. This rapid student growth has pressed the Metropolitan Technical Community College staff into constantly accommodating students and programs into physical facilities.

The College Governing Board has determined (Board Policy 22.401) that Metropolitan Technical Community College be a multi-campus college serving the needs of Douglas, Sarpy,

Dodge, and Washington Counties, with three campuses to be located in the South Omaha Area, the North Omaha Area, and Western Douglas County. During the summer of 1975, the United States Government gave Fort Omaha to Metropolitan Technical Community College serving the North Omaha Area. The deed was transferred in July of 1975 and classes started on October 1, 1975, in the transitional quarters at Fort Omaha.

> Newly organized junior colleges usually discover that they have to plan for at least two steps or stages in the development of plant and facilities for the college. The first is the transition stage during which temporary quarters are or can be made available. Important considerations in this transitional stage are: (1) that it is considered transitional or temporary and that a definite date of termination has been set; (2) that it does not affect the development of the educational program - poor or inadequate facilities are not legitimate excuses for offering a second-rate education; (3) that it does not provide the image of the true community college; and (4) that it produces many problems affecting the quality of the program.
>
> The second stage is the acquisition of a permanent site and the planning and construction of buildings especially adapted to the community junior college program.3

Because of the rapidity with which Fort Omaha was acquired and made operational, programs were just moved in and given shelter with very little concern for long range facility planning. Decisions about the best utilization of facilities to support current programs, student needs, increase enrollments and new program implementations, remain to be made.

> Illustrative of urban community colleges that are using renovated buildings as part of multi-campuses are the following: (1) Portland, Oregon is using a former elementary school and an industrial building,

> (2) Kansas City remodeled two former elementary school buildings as an anchor for a permanent downtown campus, (3) Dallas County Junior College, Texas, rehabilitated a nine-story department store in the downtown area, (4) New York City Community College renovated a Navy Test Laboratory for permanent quarters, and (5) Philadelphia plans to use the remodeled department store after the development of its other campuses.4

The Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College is now at the crossroads, current facilities are almost at capacity, new programs are being implemented, enrollments are increasing each year, and the budget is being strained with the implementation of new programs. In short, the question that must be asked is, "What is the present utilization of physical facilities and what are the projected physical facility needs of the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College?"

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study is to do an analysis of the present physical facilities at the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College with recommendations for the development of a five-year physical facility plan.

Some questions that this study will answer are:

1. What is the current usable classroom and lab space in the existing buildings of the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College, taking into consideration current and proposed academic progress?

2. Is the existing space suitable for the implementation of new programs that are presently planned?

3. Based on enrollment projections by program, what changes will have to be made in the existing facilities?

4. If the existing facilities are not suitable for the growth of existing programs and new programs, what type of additional facilities will need to be constructed?

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

As community college personnel recognize the utility of long-range planning, greater attention and priority will be given to the planning activity. The Metropolitan Technical Community College Governing Board recognizes the need for long-range planning. The Governing Board Building and Sites Committee has mandated to the Administration the development of a district-wide long-range master plan. The College President, Central Office Administrators and Campus Administrators, now need an analysis of physical facilities and space use in order to plan for the effective implementation of current and projected programs. Undoubtedly, decisions have been made to ready existing buildings as fast as possible to accommodate the influx of students. Now, long-range planning will project into the future and provide for more effective use of resources. This analysis will provide input for the long-range planning that will point the future direction of the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on the facility usage and planning of the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community

College, and the recommendations resulting therefrom will be limited by the:

1. Deed restrictions designed to preserve the historical heritage of Fort Omaha.

2. The one mill maximum levy for capital construction.

3. The enrollment projections furnished by the Statistical Research Department of the Office of Administrative Services.

4. New programs that are currently planned for implementation on the College-Wide Master Program Plan (see Appendix).

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The following is the step-by-step approach that was used to complete this study:

Step 1 - Survey all existing programs and their current facility usage. (See Proposed Facilities Survey Forms in the Appendix.)

Step 2 - Survey all non-used space on the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College.

Step 3 - Determine current enrollment and enrollment projections by program, 1978 to 1983, as furnished by the Statistical Research Department of the Office of Administrative Services.

Step 4 - Conduct an analysis of the capacity of existing facilities, to accommodate projected programs and enrollments.

Step 5 - Develop recommendations for the future development of facilities on the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

Chapter 1 of this study presents the introduction and purpose of this study.

Chapter 2 presents a review of related literature concerning Community College Facility Planning.

Chapter 3 presents an analysis of the current usage of the existing facilities at Fort Omaha.

Chapter 4 presents recommendations for the future development of the Fort Omaha Campus based on an analysis of protected enrollments and programs.

CHAPTER 1 FOOTNOTES

[1]U.S., The National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education, Financing Postsecondary Education in the United States (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 29.

[2]Frederic T. Giles, "Guidelines for Providing Plant and Facilities for a New Junior College," Establishing Junior Colleges (Los Angeles: Junior College Leadership Program, School of Education, University of California, 1964), p. 53.

[3]Ibid., p. 54.

[4]N. D. Evans and R. L. Neagley, Planning and Developing Innovative Community Colleges (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1973), pp. 178-179.

Chapter 2

A REVIEW OF SELECTED RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will focus on a review of the current trends in Community College Master Facility Planning. It will look at the Planning Process in General, Interim Facility Planning, Renovation Considerations, Shared Facilities, the Duties of the Planners, and Educational Specifications as they relate to the Development of Permanent Facilities.

THE PLANNING PROCESS IN GENERAL

It should be mentioned that the master planning process is a continuous, on-going program, never completed or finished.[1]

Worthington notes in a recent article in Industrial Education "that until recent years, America's great abundance of natural resources and material wealth allowed us the luxury of continued growth without efficient planning." Comprehensive planning for education in the past did not seem necessary. Vocational education today finds itself in competition for funds with many other human resources development programs. Scarcity of educational resources has placed great emphasis on comprehensive planning.[2]

This fight for resources has caused many institutions to seriously consider the planning process that only a few

years ago were only giving lip service. Dober's Research Polls conducted during the 50's and 60's developed some interesting information on the actual planning process. One of his polls given to 1,300 representative institutions in 1956 indicated that a third of them had no plans for expansion beyond five years, and that two out of three had given no thought to physical plant needs beyond a ten year period--all this despite the well-realized knowledge of what was to come in the way of enrollments.

In another Dober Research Poll taken in 1956 only twenty-five percent of the institutions replying to a national survey were able to indicate that a study of space utilization--which is basic to any planning--had been made. Taken as a whole, until very recently, few institutions have had an accurate inventory of their physical plant or its theoretical capacity.

As student enrollments are again rising, there is an aura of collaboration and cooperation because the number of students seeking college today is sufficient to utilize much more fully than ever before all the available facilities. Out of necessity the gap between the intention to plan and the act of planning is slowly being closed.[3]

Some planners state that more concrete knowledge is needed than can be obtained from a college-wide planning committee or architect. Dr. Carl J. Midjaas is one of these advocates who proposes that planning committees use a value analysis approach to develop the most cost effective facility

possible. He sums it up, his planning approach as follows:

> Most of the decisions any of us make are based upon what can be termed presumptive knowledge. We presume that we have analyzed all relevant factors. This is an acceptable situation as long as our decisions are relatively inconsequential, affecting ourselves alone or our immediate family and friends or do not involve large sums of money or have major impact upon the lives of others.
>
> But what of those decisions which carry the seeds of future commitment? There are plenty of these in vocational and technical education: decisions to create and fund new instructional programs, decisions to reduce or delete existing programs, decisions to plan and build the physical facilities needed for these vocational-technical programs. How can we make these planning decisions on a more rational basis? A body of analytical techniques are available which can improve anyone's decision-making process. Generally termed "value analysis" from its origins in American Industry as a methodology for studying cost effectiveness of alternative manufacturing methods, the procedures are relatively simple, easily implemented by anyone of reasonable intelligence, and applicable to any decisional setting.[4]

The type of educational facilities being planned will have some bearing on the planning process, but in all planning there are certain givens that must be recognized and accomplished before sound planning can take place.

This study is primarily concerned with the planning of technical education facilities in an urban setting being more concerned with the use and renovation of existing facilities rather than the design of new facilities.

INTERIM FACILITY PLANNING

One of the first decisions that must be made by any new college is whether to house it in interim facilities or

design and build permanent facilities from scratch. The following are some ideas on this issue:

> Mark Hopkins may have been able to conduct school on a log, but community college students require a roof over their heads. Buildings cost money--a lot of money--and it takes time to plan and build new ones and to renovate and adapt other types of buildings for education purposes.
>
> In some areas of our nation, land is at a premium and adequate size college sites are just not available. Colleges and branch centers opened in the inner city may have to be satisfied with small sites or none at all, except the ground on which the building is standing. Boards of trustees desiring to open their colleges as soon as possible have a number of options available to them. Usually these options fall into the following categories: (1) double occupancy; (2) abandoned school, industrial, business and government buildings; and (3) relocatable structures.[5]

Dr. Frederic T. Giles, in his planning guidelines, points out the two steps or stages that usually take place in the development of plant and facilities for the college. The first is the transition stage during which temporary quarters are or can be made available. Important considerations in this transitional stage are: (1) that it is considered transitional or temporary and that a definite date of termination has been set; (2) that it does not affect the development of the education program--poor or inadequate facilities are not legitimate excuses for offering a second-rate education; (3) that it does not provide the image of the true community college; and (4) that it produces many problems affecting the quality of the program. The second stage is the acquisition of a permanent site and the planning and construction of buildings espe-

cially adapted to the community junior college program.[6]

Evans and Neagley note, there are, however, some pitfalls in the use of interim or temporary facilities. According to a recent government publication the following pitfalls should be carefully noted:

1. Temporary facilities frequently become too permanent, some continuing in use for 20 years or longer.

2. Temporary facilities sometimes give the wrong image by suggesting that the quality of instruction is on par with the inferior facilities.

3. The habit of getting along with inferior facilities sometimes causes the board, the administration, and even the faculty to willingly continue to accept what is available as sufficient.

4. Temporary college facilities, especially those in a high school, deter many students from continuing their education in the local area.

The same publication makes the following suggestions for avoiding pitfalls that have been found in the use of temporary facilities:

1. Begin a master plan for the development of the permanent facilities before going into temporary facilities.

2. Make sure that the faculty, students, and community are thoroughly acquainted with the master plan.

3. If the master plan shows that a certain building is to be available by a certain time, accept this as a definite

commitment and not as a vague promise.

4. Exercise caution in providing temporary facilities. The building should be reasonably adequate without entailing such great cost for construction or renovation as to seriously affect the quality of the permanent facilities.

5. Budget time and money for planning and constructing the permanent facilities in accordance with the master plan.

There are some other reasons for considering temporary interim facilities, one of the most often considered is the ability to open the college a year or two early and the involvement of people using the college in the planning process.

> If the involvement of the faculty and students in the planning of a permanent campus is as desirable as school planners claim, opening the college in interim facilities should receive serious consideration by all boards of trustees. It is under this procedure that the staff and student body can have the greatest input in the planning of the facilities. When the opening of a college is delayed until permanent facilities have been planned and constructed, only a very limited number of regular staff members have the opportunity to assist in the development of the curriculum and the educational specifications based on it. Frequently, the planning team consists only of the president, dean of academic affairs, dean of student affairs, and dean of administrative services, together with the board of trustees and whatever consultative help is engaged.
>
> Another obvious argument for opening the community college in interim facilities is that the college can open at a much earlier date. As previously mentioned, Burlington County College students would have lost two years and Philadelphia Community College students at least five years of educational opportunity.[7]

RENOVATION CONSIDERATIONS

Another issue that soon evolves in the initial planning process is the question of whether to build a new campus from scratch or renovate some existing facility to meet the educational needs of the institution.

Evans and Neagley found through their research that although most boards of trustees, community college presidents, and the residents of the area that the colleges will serve would probably prefer to have new college campuses planned from scratch, the wisdom of this procedure may be questionable. This is particularly true in heavily populated areas. Instead of erecting new facilities on limited sites from which substandard housing or old commercial buildings have been razed, it might be far better to renovate existing structures for use as permanent community college facilities. Even if at a later date new campuses are established within a city, boards of trustees should consider establishing branch centers in existing facilities. These facilities must, of course, be renovated and modernized for the programs they are to house. The same careful planning done for new structures should be utilized when renovation and modernization are contemplated.[8]

A recent example of successful renovation is Boston University.

> With land acquisition nearly impossible and new construction not feasible, Boston University undertook a four-year, $8 million renovation program to expand and upgrade its facilities.
>
> Administrative offices which had been scattered along the two mile urban campus now occupy a former printing plant. Eight buildings, housing 2,300 students on six sites, have been thoroughly renovated

with their rooms arranged into suites to meet current campus life styles. Renovation of the School for the Arts included a complete redesign of a 500-seat concert hall that had been totally gutted by fire. Several old warehouses are now academic buildings and, finally, the stadium at Nickerson Field was rescued from structural deterioration.

Symmes, Maini and McKee, the architects and engineers worked closely with the University's director of physical plant, John J. Hoban, and his staff throughout all phases of the renovation program. They estimate that the renovation cost 20 to 30 percent less than new construction would have cost.[9]

The Philadelphia Community College chose a center city renovated department store as its first quarters, and did not plan to occupy a new campus until five or more years later. The interim facility will continue in use as branch campus for a number of years in the future. Montgomery County Community College, Pennsylvania, utilized an abandoned high school building while its new campus was being planned and built.[10]

SHARED FACILITIES

Another recent trend is community college facility sharing. This concept allows the college to share its facilities with a high school, local industry or to convert unused educational space into productive and in some cases revenue producing space. Some community colleges use a combination of these concepts in the initial development of their physical facilities.

Evans and Neagley note that Burlington County College exercised two options. During the first year of operation it shared the facilities of the Lenape Regional High School, whereas in the second year it utilized six demountable buildings erected on the eastern section of its 225 acre permanent

site. Although the main student body moved into the new permanent facilities during the third year of operation, these fully air conditioned and carpeted interim buildings continued to serve the needs of the expanding college during the period of planning and construction of the subsequent stages of the permanent campus.

A recent trend in this country is the construction of school and college facilities as parts of other building complexes in the community. This makes it possible for the community to share certain facilities with the school or college. It also brings the college to the community and uses it as a laboratory for the students.

An excellent example of the above is the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York City. As a specialized college serving the garment industry and a part of the community college system of the State University of New York, it is located at the heart of the garment industry. The Fashion Institute plans to eventually occupy an entire block. It not only will prepare young people for the fashion industry, but it anticipates becoming a landlord in a highrise building that will include apartments on levels above those that will house the community college programs. The college will provide recreational facilities for its students, housing and commuter lounges, and all the ingredients that provide a situation conducive to learning.[11]

DUTIES OF THE PLANNERS

Whatever decision is made as to the type of intial com-

munity college facility, whether it be permanent, interim, renovated or shared, there are certain guidelines that should be followed. Dr. Frederic T. Giles, Professor of Higher Education, University of Washington, offers the following for the planners consideration.

1. Plants and Facilities must be master planned.
2. The site, which will be an asset or liability in the selection of plant and facilities, should be selected as objectively and scientifically as possible.
3. The planning of junior college facilities should include the wisest use of the potential contributions and resources of various individuals and groups.
4. Junior college facilities should have an architectural character consistent with the desired image and role of the junior college in the community.
5. Junior college facilities should have an educational character which emulates the college's role as the educational and cultural center of the community.
6. Facilities of a junior college must be adaptable to socioeconomic needs of a community.
7. Facilities must be planned and designed so as to provide for economical staffing and use.
8. Junior college facilities must be planned and designed for a variety of uses: regular daytime offerings, community service, and part-time and adult programs.[12]

Priest and Holt offer the following as the job specifications of the college planning office realizing that all planning functions must be coordinated with the governing board, chief administrative officer, business office and faculty and staff.

1. Evaluation and selection of architects.
2. Evaluation and acquisition of site(s).
3. Establishment of general architectural character, if the board desires to provide any guidelines in this regard.
4. Identification of master planning and initial construction guidelines and limitations in such areas as enrollment capacity, budget, average class size, footage allowances, etc.
5. Determination of functional relationships of different facilities to each other on the proposed campus--the general orientation of such elements as major building complexes, parking, and athletic facilities.
6. Coordinate work of faculty and consultants in development of educational specifications--translating the educational program into a description of space needs.
7. Cooperation with architects in review, refinement, and approval of campus master plan, schematic design, and preliminary drawings.
8. Approval of final plans and specifications.
9. Bidding and awarding of contracts.
10. Continuous liaison with architect to make necessary decisions whenever problems and questions arise during the construction period.
11. Continuous inspection throughout construction period and acceptance of finished job.
12. Development and approval of specifications and arranging for purchase and installation of equipment and furniture.[13]

THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS

The changing nature of today's society and its expectations of a community college education is changing the philosophy and direction of our educational planners today. The

philosophy of the community college system will have a direct effect on the educational specifications and the type of learning environment created for our students. Cohen discusses these changes especially as they relate to the urban community college student. The following are two excerpts from his studies.

> The community college is a product of twentieth century America. The idea of a readily accessible, publicly supported institution that offers college parallel, occupational, and adult basic education along with a broad range of educational services to its community was set forth in the 1920's. More recently the drive for more years of formal schooling has propelled the community college into becoming a major force in American higher education. Currently there are 1,200 such institutions offering two-year associate degrees along with trades certification programs and self-help courses to more than 3 million students.
>
> Two modifications in community college philosophy have arisen in the past 25 years. First, the proponents of the community college have urged that the college become more closely identified with its sponsoring district through direct community services. In California, where 100 two-year colleges enroll more than 800,000 students, each community college district may levy a community services tax to raise funds that are to be used for community recreation. Second, open admissions and deliberate attempts to enroll ever-increasing numbers of students have become prevalent.
>
> The urban designer faced with the problem of planning a community college is faced with a dilemma. Many people expect a college to look like a college--down to the ivy on the walls--and feel they are being offered something less than worthy if they are asked to attend classes in a church basement or a high school after hours. The necessarity of constructing a campus that the people can point to with pride saying, "That's <u>our</u> community college," must be considered. However, <u>at</u> the same time the designer must be careful to plan a setting for educational activities that does not repel the great numbers of untraditional students it is supposed to serve.[14]

Once the initial planning decisions have been made it is then time to develop the educational specifications for the master facility plans. The educational specifications will serve as the foundation for the development of the architectural drawings and specifications. "Educational specifications are organized, detailed, descriptive statements and standards related to the instructional program and the environmental and physical characteristics of that program."[15] Many consider the educational specifications as the most important part of facility planning. "Today educational specifications are required by law or policy in many states."[16]

> Planning is the key to a successful building program, and incorporating new ideas begins with the curriculum. A successful adventure in facility planning must begin with explicitly defined educational specifications.
>
> It is a trite but accepted truism today that educational planning must always precede facility planning. Architectural firms experienced in the planning of educational facilities will not place a pencil on their drawing boards until a clearly written set of educational specifications is placed in their hands.[17]

SUMMARY

In summarizing this review of literature, one theme is consistently noted and that is the flexibility of the planning process. Plans are made to point the future direction of an institution and must have the built-in adaptability to change with the times so smooth transitions are possible. Metropolitan Community College of Kansas City recognizes this as shown by this excerpt from their 10 year master plan.

> It is recognized that no Master Plan is infallible, and that as needs and times change, the current plan must continuously be reviewed and revised. Nothing projected in this plan is rigid, nor assumed to be above alteration if appropriate. Regardless of the care with which these directions have been charted, blind corners may be encountered in the future that will require an abrupt swerve to keep the colleges moving toward their goals. The important consideration here is to keep overall goals in sight, so that achievement of those goals comes ever closer.[18]

John Williams essentially notes the same concept in a Vocational Technical Facility Planning Guide written for the New Jersey State Department of Education.

> Facility and curriculum development represents a planning process, that, when properly developed, produces a curriculum and facility geared to meet the student's interest, needs, employment opportunities, and needs of the employer. The configurations of the instructional areas surface as a natural evolution of program planning and development. Provisions should be made during this planning process to allow for revision and updating as they relate to changing program and facility objectives or needs.[19]

It seems that planning is one of the most important tasks of the contemporary community college administrator. Whether planning facilities, curriculum, master planning, or etc., we must meet the requirements of today's society which are changing at a rapid rate. This requires some good sound planning on the part of all educational leaders, as it is up to them to blueprint the future of our constituents. Reference to this was made prior to most community college planning by Daniel Burnham in 1927 when he wrote:

> Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans, aim high in hope and work remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone,

will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing intensity.[20]

CHAPTER 2 FOOTNOTES

[1]Clackamas Community College, Clackamas Community College Master Planning Program, U. S., Document ED 062 287, January, 1973, p. 2.

[2]R. M. Worthington, "Planning for the Future," Industrial Education, November, 1976, pp. 6-7.

[3]Richard Dober, Campus Planning (New York: Reinhold Publishing, 1963), p. 7.

[4]Carl Midjaas, Innovative Planning Techniques for Vocational-Technical Facilities, U. S., Educational Resources Information Center, ERIC Document ED 117 511, January, 1976, p. 2.

[5]N. D. Evans and R. L. Neagley, Planning and Developing Innovative Community Colleges (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1973), p. 176.

[6]Frederic T. Giles, "Guidelines for Providing Plant and Facilities for a New Junior College," Establishing Junior Colleges (Los Angeles: Junior College Leadership Program, School of Education, University of California, 1964), p. 53.

[7]Evans, op. cit., p. 177.

[8]Ibid., p. 179.

[9]"Renovating an Urban Campus," American School and University, July, 1976, p. 36.

[10]Evans, op. cit., p. 177.

[11]Ibid., p. 180.

[12]Giles, op. cit., p. 54.

[13]Bill J. Priest and Dean H. Holt, "How to Organize for Facilities Planning," Junior College Journal, 37, No. 6 (1967), p. 31.

[14]Arthur M. Cohen, The Urban Design Implications of the Community College, U. S., Educational Resources Information Center, ERIC Document ED 114 147, 1975, pp. 2-3.

[15]John E. Bonfadi, "A Modern Facility for a Modern Program," Man, Society, and Technology, November, 1976, p. 242.

[16]R. V. Steeb, "Educational Specifications: First Phase in Facility Planning," Man, Society and Technology, November, 1976, pp. 40-41.

[17]Evans, op. cit., p. 182.

[18]1985 Master Plan, Metropolitan Community Colleges of Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. Educational Resources Information Center, ERIC Document ED 111 456, June, 1975, p. 7.

[19]John G. Williams, Vocational-Technical Facility Planning Guide, U. S., Educational Resources Information Center, ERIC Document ED 133 425, 1976, p. 10.

[20]Daniel H. Burnham, "Planning," Christian Science Monitor, January 18, 1927, p. 6.

Chapter 3

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT USAGE OF THE EXISTING FACILITIES AT THE FORT OMAHA CAMPUS OF METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

This chapter will present an analysis of the buildings that are presently being used for educational purposes on the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College. Presented here will be an overview of each building and the utilization of these areas for educational purposes. Detailed information concerning individual rooms in each building can be found in Appendix B.

This chapter deals only with an analysis of the current usage of existing facilities. The information here is based on the Metropolitan Technical Community College Facilities Planning Status Report. Recommendations for the future development of the Fort Omaha Campus based on an analysis of projected enrollments and programs will be presented in Chapter 4.

The following buildings are currently being used for instructional activities on the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College: Building Numbers 4, 5, 6, 22, 31, 37, 40, 56, 58, 63, and 80. A plat of Fort Omaha is included on table one to help orient the reader.

A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE SPACE UTILIZATION

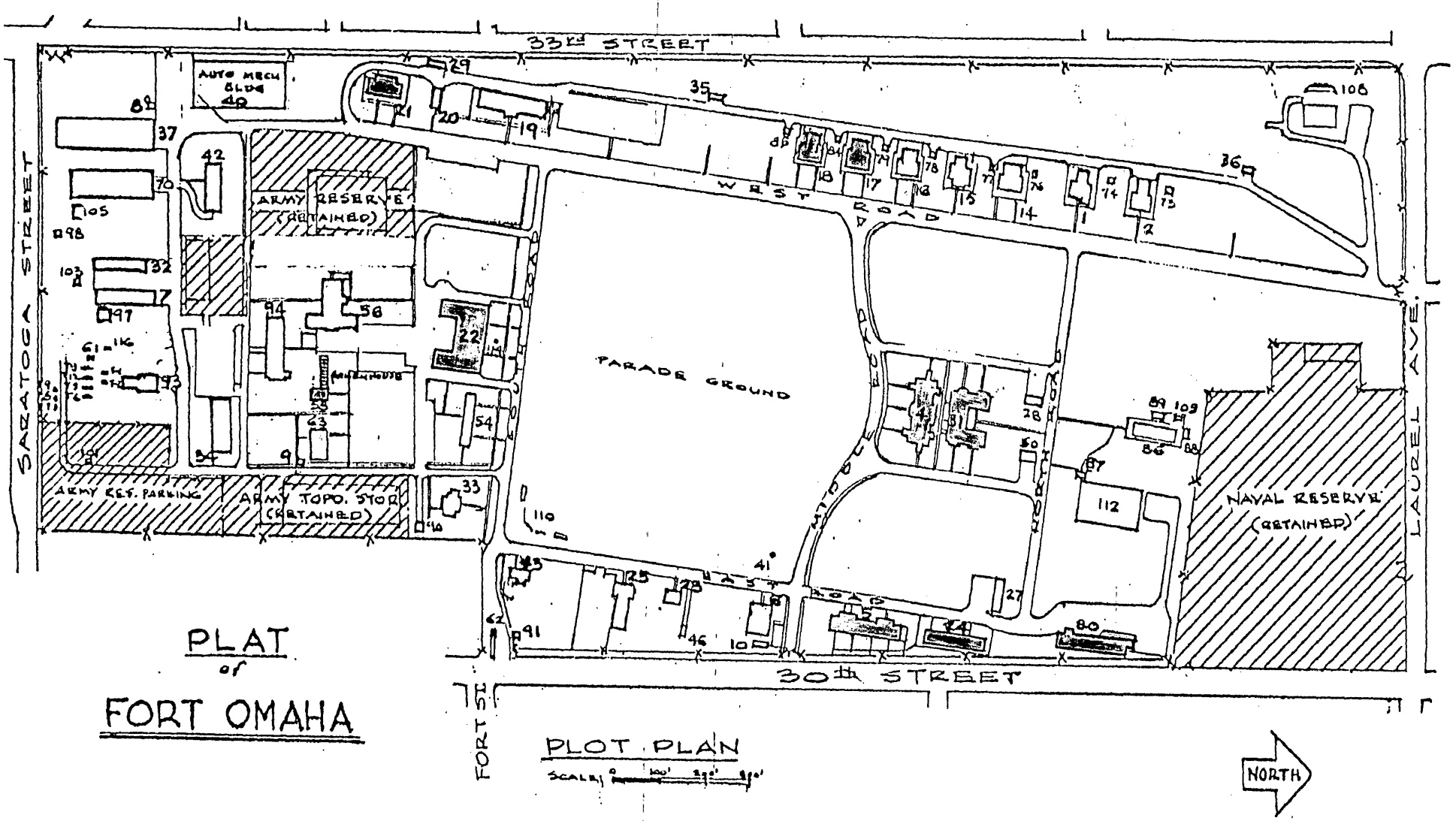
The following sections explain in detail the current

Table 1

⬡ Currently In Use But Not In Need Of Major Renovation.

⬢ Currently In Use But In Need Of Major Renovation.

⬢ Currently Not In Use But Planned For Future Renovation.



PLAT of FORT OMAHA

PLOT PLAN

SCALE: 0 100' 200' 400'

usage of these buildings on the Fort Omaha Campus of the college.

Building 4

Building 4 is presently being used as the Instructional Resource Center for the Campus. At the present time only the ground floor of this building is being used. It has an excellent basement and second story which could be used for expansion.

Currently the Instructional Resource Center is using the following areas: Circulation Area, 1054 square feet; Audio-Visual Use Area, 558 square feet; Reference and Audio-Visual Shelves, 606 square feet; Periodical Storage, 560 square feet; Student Study and Smoke Area, 126 square feet; Library Stacks, 348 square feet; Periodical Area, 380 square feet; Quiet Study Area, 150 square feet; Library Work and Storage Area, 100 square feet; Student Study Area, 150 square feet.

The total area presently being used by the Instructional Resource Center is 4,032 square feet. Building 4 also contains four class rooms at 226 square feet each and two offices at 112 square feet each. These are General Class Rooms and Faculty Offices not currently assigned to the Instructional Resource Center. The total area currently being used in Building 4 is 5,320 square feet.

Building 5

Building 5 is currently assigned to the Food Service and Hotel Restaurant Management Programs. At the present

time only the ground floor of this building is being used. It has a second story which could be used for expansion. Currently the instructional space being used by the Food Service and Hotel Restaurant Management Programs consists of the following areas: A Food Service Laboratory, 1,147 square feet; Dining Room, 360 square feet; Reception Areas and Lounge, 459 square feet; five Class Rooms with an average size of 306 square feet; and four Offices with an average size of 126 square feet. The total area currently being used in Building 5 is 4,001 square feet.

Building 6

Building 6 is assigned to the Child Care Programs. The building consists of three Class Rooms, a Day Care Laboratory and Faculty Office space. The areas of each space are as follows: Two Class Rooms at 360 square feet, one Class Room at 306 square feet. The Day Care Laboratory is 864 square feet; and Faculty Offices comprise 225 square feet. The total area currently being used in Building 6 for the Child Care Program is 2,115 square feet.

Building 22

Building 22 is the largest building currently being used on the Fort Omaha Campus of the College. The building has two stories and a basement, most of which is being used. Building 22 houses the Campus Director's Administrative Offices; several offices of the Student Services Organization, the Secretarial Science and the Practical Nursing Programs. The

following is an analysis of the space usage by Department:

The Campus Director's Administrative Offices are comprised of the following: Secretarial Space, 320 square feet; Campus Cashiering, 114 square feet; Student Lounge, 874 square feet; and the Campus Director's Office, 483 square feet. The total area being used by the Campus Administration is 1,821 square feet.

The Student Services Organization is divided into several smaller service groups. The following will delineate the area being used by each of these groups. The Counseling and Testing Services Group uses the following areas: Coordinator's Office, 176 square feet; Secretary/Reception Area, 216 square feet. Four Counselors/Student Advisors Offices average 192 square feet each. The Testing Center and Reception Area, 866 square feet, and the Career Information Office Area, 898 square feet. The total area being used by the Counseling and Testing Services Group is 2,898 square feet.

The Veteran Service Group uses the following area: Veteran Assistant Office, 144 square feet and Reception Office, 256 square feet for a total of 400 square feet. The Financial Aid Group uses the following area: Coordinator's Office, 120 square feet; Aid Secretarial Area, 264 square feet for a total of 384 square feet. The Disadvantaged, Handicapped and Hearing Impaired Group use the following areas: Two offices totalling 273 square feet and a Secretarial/Reception Area of 408 square feet for a total of 681 square feet. The Placement Service Group is currently using the following areas:

Coordinator's Office, 154 square feet; Employer Interview Office, 185 square feet, and a Secretarial/Student Display and Reception Area, 800 square feet. The total area being used by the Placement Services Group is 1,139 square feet. The Admissions and Records Group use the following area: Work Processing Area (4 Clerks), Storage Area and Reception Area, 836 square feet, Computer Storage Room, 176 square feet. The total area used by Admissions and Records is 1,012 square feet. The Dean of Student Services Office is 315 square feet and the Secretarial Area is shared with the Campus Director's Secretarial Area. The total area used by the Student Services Organization in Building 22 is 6,829 square feet.

The Secretarial Science Programs use the following areas in Building 22: Secretarial Science Laboratory, 2,491 square feet; Shorthand Laboratory, 230 square feet; Class Room, 840 square feet; Faculty Offices, 378 square feet; and Storage, 176 square feet. The total area being used by the Secretarial Program is 4,115 square feet.

The Practical Nursing Program is using the second floor of Building 22 which is sub-divided in the following manner: Practical Nursing Laboratory, 1,056 square feet; two Simulated Hospital Rooms, 348 square feet; Simulated Operating Room, 216 square feet; General Class Room, 1,480 square feet; Counseling and Testing, 180 square feet; General Class Room, 595 square feet; General Class Room, 1,110 square feet; General Class Room, 266 square feet; General Class Room, 238

square feet; General Class Room, 360 square feet; Faculty Offices and Lounge, 1,267 square feet and Storage, 360 square feet. The total area being used by the Practical Nuring Program is 7,476 square feet.

A summary of the space usage by major departments in Building 22 is as follows: The Campus Director's Administrative Offices, 1,821 square feet; the Offices of the Student Services Organization, 6,829 square feet; the Secretarial Science Programs, 4,115 square feet; and the Practical Nursing Program, 7,476 square feet for a total area of 20,241 square feet currently being used for instructional purposes.

Building 31

Building 31 is a General Class Room building that houses the Math, Communication, Social Science, and Reading Departments. The building consists of two floors and a basement, but currently the college is only using the ground floor for instructional purposes. The building contains twelve Class Rooms that range in size from 1,400 square feet to 195 square feet. The average Class Room is approximately 250 square feet in size. The total area devoted to Class Room use is 4,768 square feet. Building 31 also contains three Work Rooms totalling 295 square feet, three Office Areas totalling 616 square feet, and two Entry/Study Areas totalling 425 square feet. The currently used Instructional Area in Building 31 is 6,104 square feet.

Building 37

Building 37 is currently assigned to house the Auto-Body Technology Programs. The analysis of space use in Building 37 is as follows: Upholstery and Trim Class Room, 216 square feet; General Purpose Room, 483 square feet; Individualized Study Area, 380 square feet; Radiator Repair Room, 567 square feet; Tool Storage Area, 760 square feet; Faculty Offices, 341 square feet; Frame Repair Room, 630 square feet; and the General Shop Area, 6,433 square feet. The total area currently being used for instructional purposes by the Auto-Body Technology Program is 10,812 square feet.

Building 40

Building 40 is the only new building that Metropolitan Technical Community College has built on the Fort Omaha Campus. Building 40 was designed to house the Automotive Mechanics Program, Automotives Parts Program and Divisional Offices. The following is an analysis of space utilization by Program Area. The Auto-Mechanics Program uses the following spaces: General Shop Area, 10,384 square feet; Tool Storage, 360 square feet; General Class Room, 600 square feet; Audio-Visual Center, 920 square feet. Air Compressor/Mechanical Area, 152 square feet; Front End Alignment Area, 600 square feet; Wash-up Area, 576 square feet; Transmission Repair Shop, 1,152 square feet; Engine Repair Shop, 1,824 square feet; Faculty Offices, 270 square feet; and Storage Area, 108 square feet. The total area used by the Automotive Mechanics is 15,122 square feet. The

Automotive Parts Program utilizes the following areas: Automotive Parts Class Room and Parts Storage Area, 1,443 square feet; Faculty Office, 108 square feet; and Flammable Storage Room, 40 square feet. The total area utilized by the Automotive Parts Program is 1,591 square feet. The Divisional Offices occupy the following areas in Building 40. Secretarial Office, 324 square feet; the Division Chairman's Office, 108 square feet; and a Conference Room, 264 square feet. The total Divisional space is 767 square feet. Building 40 provides 17,469 square feet of Instructional Area divided as follows between the three Program Areas: Automotive Mechanics, 15,122 square feet; Automotive Parts, 1,591 square feet; and the Divisional Offices, 756 square feet.

Building 56

Building 56 houses two of the Fort Omaha Campus Programs: Drafting and Ornamental Horticulture. The Building utilization is as follows: Drafting Laboratory, 2,091 square feet; Multi-purpose Class Room, 640 square feet; Class Room and Laboratory, 672 square feet; Science Laboratory, 464 square feet, Horticulture Laboratory, 1,450 square feet; Faculty Offices, 140 square feet, Storage and Work Rooms, 531 square feet. The total usable area in Building 56 is 5,988 square feet.

Building 58

Building 58 is commonly called the Horticulture Greenhouse and it consists of the following Laboratory Areas:

The Greenhouse Proper, 2,380 square feet; Greenhouse Control Room, 256 square feet; Faculty Office, 176 square feet; and four Storage Rooms at 242 square feet each for a total of 968 square feet. The total area currently being used for the operation of the Horticulture Greenhouse is 3,780 square feet.

Building 63

Building 63 is currently assigned to house the Welding Program. The analysis of the Instructional Areas is as follows: The Welding Laboratory, 3,600 square feet; Class Room, 480 square feet; Audio-Visual Instructional Area, 200 square feet; Tool Storage Area, 240 square feet; Clean-Up Area, 169 square feet; Faculty Offices, 240 square feet; and Cylinder Storage Areas, 108 square feet. The total area currently assigned to the Welding Program is 5,517 square feet.

Building 80

Building 80 is the Student Center of the College and utilizes the following areas: General Student Assembly Area, 1,296 square feet; Student Life Assistant's Office, 48 square feet; Student Government/Clubs Office, 120 square feet; and the Newspaper Office, 25 square feet. The total area currently being used in Building 80 is 1,489 square feet.

SUMMARY

This completes the current survey of space utilization on the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College, and Table 2 summarizes the current and proposed

facility utilization. (See following page.)

The detailed Facility Planning Questionnaires are available in Appendix B of this report. These questionnaires delineate the Facility Utilization by Program and Class Room. With this information as well as projected enrollments, it will be possible to make some long-range recommendations which should best serve the interests of the College.

Table 2

CURRENT AND PROPOSED FACILITY UTILIZATION
FORT OMAHA CAMPUS

Building Number	Programs Housed in Building	Total Space Currently Being Utilized Sq. Ft.	Total Space Available in the Building Sq. Ft.	Unused Space Available for Program Growth Sq. Ft.
4	Instructional Resource Center	5,320	16,015	10,695
5	Food Service Hotel Restaurant Management	4,001	8,002	4,001
6	Child Care Programs	2,115	2,115	0
17	Presently Not Used	0	5,256	5,256
18	Presently Not Used	0	5,256	5,256
21	Presently Not Used	0	3,540	3,540
22	Campus Director, Practical Nursing, Student Services, Secretarial Science	20,241	27,260	7,019
24	Presently Not Used	0	6,812	6,812
31	Math, Communications, Social Science	6,104	18,882	12,778
37	Auto Body Technology	10,812	10,812	0
40	Auto Mechanics, Auto Parts, Division Offices	17,469	17,469	0
56	Drafting, Ornamental Horticulture	5,988	5,988	0
58	Greenhouse	3,780	3,780	0
63	Welding	5,517	5,517	0
80	Student Center	1,489	1,609	120
TOTAL		82,836	138,313	55,477

Chapter 4

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORT OMAHA CAMPUS

This chapter will focus on the future facility needs of the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College and presents recommendations for the Development and Renovation of existing buildings on the Campus.

Projected enrollments and new program implementation will have the greatest effect on the facility needs of the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College between now and 1983. Tables 3 and 4 address the projected enrollments and program implementation schedule.

The data found in Table 3 was furnished by the Statiscal Research Department of the Office of Administrative Services and it is their estimate that the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College will continue growing at an annual rate of approximately 10 percent per year through 1981 and approximately 8 percent per year through 1983.

The data found in Table 4 is extrapolated from the College Master Program Plan (see Appendix A) which was formulated by the Curriculum and Instruction Committee of the College and approved by the Administrative Council of the College.

The recommendations made in this study are based on the projected enrollments by program through 1983 and the

Table 3

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS
BY PROGRAM AREAS
FORT OMAHA CAMPUS
1977 TO 1983

Program	Actual 77-78	Projected 78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
Business Technologies	314	341	356	395	400	420
Allied Health Technologies	208	237	316	351	391	442
General Studies (Math, Communications & Social Science	311	331	346	361	371	398
Automotive Technologies	190	197	207	228	238	251
Child Care	123	131	141	148	150	150
Hospitality Technologies	41	53	63	71	79	87
Welding Technologies	61	74	75	75	75	75
Ornamental Horticulture	39	43	45	47	50	50
Drafting & Design Technologies	35	47	50	53	56	59
Building Maintenance Technology	0	0	0	30	40	50
Solar Energy Technologies	0	0	0	0	50	70
TOTAL	1,322	1,454	1,599	1,759	1,900	2,052

Table 4

New Program Implementation Schedule

Implementation Year	Program	Recommended Building Assignment
1978-1979	American Institute of Banking	24
	Laboratory Animal Technology	22
	Drafting & Design Technology	56
	Welding & Fabrication Technology	63
	Food Service Management	5
1979-1980	Occupational Therapy	22
	Nursing Home Management	22
1980-1981	Banking, Finance & Credit	24
	Medical Records Assistant	22
	Building Maintenance & Operation Management	18
	Automotive Machinist	40
1981-1982	Medical Assistant	22
	Solar Energy Technician	17
1982-1983	Medical Laboratory Technician	22

impact these enrollments will have on the facilities of the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College.

FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following facility recommendations are made by building number and will delineate renovation needs of each building on the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College that is intended for instructional use.

Building 4

Building 4 is presently being used as the Instructional Resource Center for the Campus. It is the recommendation of this study to continue using this building in that capacity with the necessary modifications made to accommodate the projected increase of students.

It is recommended that the second floor of this building be renovated to provide the necessary room for student study areas, Audio-Visual use area, two small class rooms, and an increased periodical storage area. These renovations should provide the necessary space for the planned increased growth.

Building 5

Building 5 is presently being used to house the Food Service and Hospitality Management Programs. At the present time, only the ground floor of this building is being used. It is the recommendation of this study to renovate the entire

second floor of this building thus doubling the available space. The only new program scheduled for implementation in Building 5 is the Food Service Management Program scheduled for 1978-1979.

The increased space in the second floor will provide needed office space, class room space, a simulated hotel room and a Catering office.

Building 6

Building 6 currently houses the Child Care Program. Only minor renovations will need to be made to this building during the next five years. Additional playground equipment and play yards will also need to be provided.

Building 17

Building 17 is not currently being used for instructional purposes. It is the recommendation of this study that Building 17 be renovated and designed to house the Solar Energy Technician Program scheduled for implementation in 1981-1982. This building has two stories and a basement. It is recommended that the second story be renovated to house faculty offices and class rooms. The first floor should be renovated to house the testing and experimentation labs and the basement should be renovated to house the production shop facilities. This program has an unknown and unlimited potential at this time and could easily outgrow Building 17 requiring additional facility space after 1983.

Building 18

Building 18 is not currently being used for Instructional purposes. This study recommends that this building be renovated to house the Building Maintenance and Operation Management Program scheduled for implementation in 1980-1981. This building is very similar in construction to Building 17. It has two stories plus a basement, its own separate heating system, electrical system and a plumbing system which makes it ideal for a Building Maintenance Program. The upstairs of this building should house class rooms and offices while the ground floor and basement should house the Learning Labs where the different types of maintenance and cleaning equipment could be stored and used. The independent Heating, Electrical and Plumbing Systems Make it ideal for teaching the operation and maintenance of these systems.

Building 21

Building 21 is currently not in use. This study recommends that this building be renovated to house several of the various student services organizations which are presently housed in Building 22. Building 21 was previously apartments and contains many rooms which can be easily renovated into counseling and testing offices. The Veterans Affairs and Financial Aid Offices should be also located in this building.

Building 22

Building 22 currently houses the Campus Director's

office, several offices of the student services organization, the Secretarial Science and Practical Nursing Programs. There are several new Health Technology Programs to be implemented before 1983. These are Laboratory Animal Technology in 1978-1979, Occupational Therapy Assistant and Nursing Home Management in 1979-1980, Medical Records Assistant 1980-1981, Medical Assistant in 1981-1982, and Medical Laboratory Technician 1982-1983. These new programs can share laboratory and class room facilities in many instances. To make room for these new programs in Building 22, this study recommends that some of the various student service groups and the Secretarial Science Programs be relocated in Buildings 21 and 24. It is also recommended that the Science Laboratories be housed in Building 22. By using the entire building for Health Technologies and the Science Programs, there will be adequate space to facilitate the expanded needs in these areas. It is recommended that the Campus Director's office, the Dean of Students office, Placement office, and Disadvantaged, Handicapped and Hearing Impaired offices remain in this building because of its central location and accessibility to all students and personnel.

Building 24

Building 24 is currently not being used. It is recommended that this building be renovated to house the Business Technologies programs. The current programs in this cluster that would be housed in that building are: Secre-

tarial Science, Business Management, Accounting and Data Processing. New programs that are planned for implementation in this building are American Institute of Banking, 1978-1979, and Banking, Finance and Credit, 1980-1981. The needed renovation would consist of a Secretarial Science Lab and approximately six classrooms that would be shared by all programs. Faculty Office Space and Restrooms would also need to be provided.

Building 31

Building 31 is a General Classroom building that houses the Mathematics, Communications, Social Science and Reading Programs. There are no new programs planned for this building but extensive renovations are needed to facilitate the projected needs of these programs. It is anticipated that with the increased student population there will be a large increase in the number of students needing Remedial Studies and therefore the need for expanded facilities in these four departments.

This study recommends that the mathematics area be provided with three classrooms and a large Individualized Learning Lab, that the Communication Department be provided two small classrooms, three large classrooms, and a Writing Center, the Social Science Area be provided three classrooms and the Reading Area be provided one large Learning Lab, one small classroom, one Multiple Purpose classroom and two conference rooms.

Building 37

Building 37 is currently assigned to house the Auto-Body Technology Programs. Building 37 will facilitate the student needs through 1983 with the addition of two Paint Booths and a paint preparation area to the building. This renovation is planned for the summer of 1978 and should be completed by the beginning of the fall quarter.

Building 40

Building 40 is the only new building on the Fort Omaha Campus of Metropolitan Technical Community College. This building should be sufficient to handle the needs of the Mechanics and Auto Parts Programs through 1983. The College has designed another Auto Mechanics Laboratory into the South Omaha Campus. If the enrollment on the Fort Omaha Campus should grow to the point where Building 40 could no longer accommodate all of the students, a sharing of facilities with the South Omaha Campus could be worked out and shuttle buses provided to serve the excess students. The Automotive Machinist Program is scheduled for implementation in 1980-1981. This program will use the existing space that is currently assigned to the Engine Overhall Area in the present building.

Building 56

Building 56 currently houses the Drafting and Ornamental Horticulture Programs. The Drafting and Design Technology Program is scheduled for implementation in 1978-1979. This

program will not require additional facility space as it is just an extension of the current one-year Drafting Program. All equipment and facilities are currently available to facilitate this program. This study recommends no additional renovation to Building 56.

Building 58

Building 58 is the Horticulture Greenhouse. This study recommends that an additional greenhouse be built to the North of the present greenhouse. This would allow the Horticulture Program to grow and produce plants which require different growing conditions and would also provide the needed space to grow the quantity and variety of plants required by the students in the program. The storage area in this building is adequate for present and future needs.

Building 63

Building 63 is currently assigned to house the Welding Technology Program. The College plans to implement the Welding and Fabrication Technology Program in 1978-1979. This Program will not require any additional space other than that already assigned to the Welding Program. This study does not recommend any additional renovation to Building 63.

Building 80

Building 80 is the Student Center and this study recommends major renovation within that building. It is recommended that the following activity areas be provided; an As-

sembly Area; a Snack Bar; a Lounge and TV Room; a Game Room; office space for Clubs and Student Organizations and storage space. The present building is not conducive to a Student Center but the interior renovation as outlined above could make a very comfortable meeting place for the students.

SUMMARY

Metropolitan Technical Community College's Fort Omaha Campus should experience continued growth at the rate of 8 percent to 10 percent per year for the next five years. During that time an ongoing program of building renovation will take place with the implementation of 14 new programs. During 1978-1979 the following programs are planned for implementation: American Institute of Banking, Laboratory Animal Technology, Drafting and Design Technology, Welding and Fabrication Technology and Food Service Management. During 1979-1980 these programs are planned for implementation: Occupational Therapy Assistant and Nursing Home Management. During 1980-1981 the following programs are planned for implementation: Banking, Finance & Credit; Medical Records Assistant; Building Maintenance and Operation Management and Automotive Machinist. Only two programs are scheduled for 1981-1982, those being the Medical Assistant and the Solar Energy Technician; the Medical Laboratory Technician is scheduled for 1982-1983.

During this time, four new buildings will need to be

renovated and made active for classes, those being Buildings 17, 18, 21 and 24. At the same time extensive renovations will be needed in the following buildings which are currently in use; 4, 5, 22, 31, 58, and 80.

It is incumbent that the administration and Board of Governors budget the necessary funds to accomplish this task. It is the intent of this study to give the College a Plan of Action for program implementation and facility usage. This study should provide that guide for the next five years but for plans such as this to be workable they need to be flexible, and as the needs and demands of our constituents change, so must change Master Plans such as this.

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APPENDIX A: MASTER PROGRAM PLAN OF METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE FEBRUARY, 1978 (REVISIONS)

MASTER PROGRAM PLAN

OF

METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

FEBRUARY 1978
(Revisions)

NEW PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

YEARLY SUMMARY

1978-79

BUSINESS TECHNOLOGIES

-American Institute of Banking FO

HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

-Laboratory Animal Technology FO
-Respiratory Therapy Technician SO

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Drafting & Design Technology FO
-Welding & Fabrication Technology FO

PERSONAL & PUBLIC SERVICE TECHNOLOGIES

-Food Service Management FO

SO

1979-

BUSINESS TECHNOLOGIES

-Personnel Management (Business Option) SO

HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

-Dental Laboratory Technology SO
-Occupational Therapy Assistant FO
-Nursing Home Management FO

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Sport & Specialty Engines SO

1980-81

BUSINESS TECHNOLOGIES

-Banking, Finance & Credit FO
-Legal Assistant SO

HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

-EEG - EKG Technician SO
-Medical Records Assistant FO

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Diesel Mechanics Technology WDC
-Building Maintenance & Operation Mgmt. FO
-Automotive Machinist FO
-Locksmithing & Security Systems SO
-Concrete Technology WDC

1981-82

HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

-Medical Assistant FO

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Plastics Technology WDC
-Solar Energy Technician FO
-Construction Technology WDC

1982-83

HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

-Medical Laboratory Technician FO

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

-Agriculture Mechanization WDC
-Water, Waste Water Management Technician WDC

Open

HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

-Dental Hygiene SO

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Construction Management WDC
-Electro-Mechanical Technology SO
-Heavy Equipment Technology WDC
-Instrumentation Technology SO
-Occupational Safety & Health Technology SO
-Small Manufacturing & Prod. Specialist WDC

PERSONAL & PUBLIC SERVICE TECHNOLOGIES

-Library/Media Technology Open

DEGREE AND CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS

Assigned by Campus

F O R T O M A H A C A M P U S

AGRICULTURE & APPLIED BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Horticulture.....Current
Floriculture (Cert.).....Current
Ornamental Horticulture.....Current
Turfgrass & Recreational Grounds Mgmt. (Cert.).....Current

BUSINESS TECHNOLOGIES

-Accounting.....Current
-Bookkeeping (Cert.).....Current
-Business Managment.....Current
-Data Processing.....Current (SW)
-Food Marketing & Distribution.....Current
-Key Punch (Cert.).....Current (SW)
-Retailing (Cert.).....Current
-Transportation & Distribution.....Current
-American Institute of Banking.....1978
-Banking, Finance, & Credit.....1980-81

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

-Clerk Typist (Cert.).....Current
-Executive Secretary.....Current
-General Office Clerical (Cert.).....Current
-Legal Secretary (Cert.).....Current
-Medical Secretary (Cert.).....Current

HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

-Nurse Assistant (Cert.).....Current
-Practical Nursing (Cert.).....Current
-Surgical Technology (Cert.).....Current
-Lab Animal Technology.....1978-79
-Medical Assistant.....1981-82
-Medical Laboratory Assistant.....1982-83
-Medical Records Assistant.....1980-81
-Nursing Home Management.....1979-80
-Occupational Therapy Assistant.....1979-80

NDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Automotive Body Technology
- Two-Year Associate Degree.....Current
- Nine-Month Certificate.....Current
- Painting Specialist (Cert.).....Current
- Body & Frame Specialist (Cert.).....Current
- Radiator Repair (Cert.).....Current
- Upholstering & Trim (Cert.).....Current

-Automotive Mechanics
- Two-Year Associate Degree.....Current
- Brake & Alignment Specialist (Cert.).....Current
- Engine Rebuilding Specialist (Cert.).....Current
- Fleet Maintenance & Management (Cert.).....Current
- New & Used Vehicle Preparation (Cert.).....Current
- Service Station Mechanic & Operator (Cert.).....Current
- Tune-Up & Air Conditioning Specialist (Cert.).....Current

-Automotive Parts Technology (Cert.).....Current

-Drafting Programs
- Drafting Technology (Cert.).....Current
- Drafting & Design Technology.....1978-79

-Welding Programs
- Welding Technology (Cert.).....Current
- Welding & Fabrication Technology.....1978-79

-Automotive Machinist (Cert.).....1980-81

-(Bldg.) Maintenance & Operation Mgmt. Technology (Cert.)...1980-81

-Solar Energy Technology.....1981-82

PERSONAL & PUBLIC SERVICE TECHNOLOGIES

-Child Care Programs
- Assistant Teacher (Cert.).....Current
- Head Teacher/Director.....Current
- Child Care Technician.....Current

-Hospitality Programs
- Food Service (Cert.).....Current
- Food Service Management.....1978
- Hotel/Restaurant Management.....Current

GENERAL STUDIES

DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES

jp

DEGREE AND CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS

Assigned by Campus

S O U T H O M A H A C A M P U S

BUSINESS TECHNOLGIES

-Accounting.....Current
-Bookkeeping (Cert.).....Current
-Building & Property Management.....Current
-Business Management.....Current
-Merchandising Management.....Current
-Real Estate (Cert.).....Current
-Supervisory Management.....Current
-Insurance Management & Sales.....Open
-Personnel Management.....1978

SECRETARIAL SCIENCES

-Clerk-Typist (Cert.).....Current (SW)
-Executive Secretary (Cert.).....Current (SW)
-General Office Clerical (Cert.).....Current (SW)
-Legal Secretary (Cert.).....Current (SW)
-Medical Secretary (Cert.).....Current (SW)

HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

-Dental Assisting (Cert.).....Current (FO)
-Dental Hygiene.....Open
-Dental Laboratory Technology.....1979-80
-EKG - EEG Technician (Cert.).....1980-81
-Respiratory Therapy Technology (Cert.).....1978-79

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Automotive Mechanics
  Two-Year Associate Degree.....Current (SW)
  Brake & Alignment Specialist (Cert.).....Current (SW)
  Engine Rebuilding Specialist (Cert.).....Current (SW)
  Tune-Up & Air Conditioning Specialist (Cert.).....Current (SW)
-Commercial Sewing (Industrial Training Center).....Current (SW)
-Electronics Technology
  Two-Year Associate Degree.....Current (SW)
  Twelve-Month Certificate.....Current (SW)
  Electro-Mechanical Technology.....Future Option
  Instrumentation Technology.....Future Option

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES (continued)

-Locksmithing & Security Systems (Cert.).....Open
-Occupational Safety & Health Technology (Cert.).....Open
-Sport & Specialty Engines (Cert.) Industrial Train. Center.Open

PERSONAL & PUBLIC SERVICE TECHNOLOGIES

-Private Security (Cert.).....Current (SW)
-Private Security Management.....Current (SW)
-Youth Services Specialist.....Current (SW)
-Legal Assistant.....1980-81

GENERAL STUDIES

DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES

DEGREE AND CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS

Assigned by Campus

W E S T E R N D O U G L A S C O U N T Y

AGRICULTURE & APPLIED BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Agriculture Business Management.....Current
-Agriculture Cooperative Management.....Current
-Agricultural & Industrial Chemical Technology.....Current
-Farm & Ranch Management.....Current

BUSINESS TECHNOLOGIES

-Accounting.....Current
-Bookkeeping (Cert.).....Current
-Business Management.....Current
-Data Processing.....Current
-Key Punch (Cert.).....Current

SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

-Clerk Typist (Cert.).....Current
-Executive Secretary.....Current
-General Office Clerical (Cert.).....Current
-Legal Secretary (Cert.).....Current
-Medical Secretary (Cert.).....Current

HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

-Opthalmic Technology (Two-Year Associate Degree).....Current
-Ophthalmic Prescription Technician (Nine-Month Cert.) Current
-Ophthalmic Laboratory Technician (Three-Month Cert.).....Current

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

-Air Conditioning, Heating, & Refrigeration Technology
  Two-Year Associate Degree.....Current
  Nine-Month Certificate.....Current
-Architectural Technology.....Current
-Civil Engineering Technology
  Two-Year Associate Degree.....Current
  Nine-Month Certificate.....Current
  Concrete Technology.....1980-81
  Construction Management.....Open

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES (continued)

-Commercial Art.....Current
-Commercial Photography.....Current
-Drafting Programs
  Drafting Technology (Cert.).....Current
  Drafting & Design Technology.....Current
-Graphic Arts (Printing)
  Two-Year Associate Degree.....Current
  Nine-Month Certificate.....Current
-Welding Programs
  Welding Technology (Cert.).....Current
  Welding & Fabrication Technology.....Current
-Construction Technology.....1981-82
-Diesel Programs
  Agricultural Mechanization (Cert.).....1982-83
  Diesel Mechanics.....1980-81
  Heavy Equipment Technology.....Open
  Heavy Equipment Operation (Cert.).....Open
-Plastics Technology.....1981-82
-Small Manufacturing & Production Specialist (Cert.).....Open
-Water, Waste Water Management Technician.....1982-83

PERSONAL & PUBLIC SERVICE TECHNOLOGIES

-Apparel Arts
  Two-Year Associate Degree.....Current (SW)
  Twelve-Month Certificate.....Current (SW)
-Interior Design Assistant (Cert.).....Current (FO)
-Library/Media Technology.....Open
  (To be located on Campus which houses CAP unit)

GENERAL STUDIES

DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES

APPENDIX B: METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORTS

METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha BUILDING #4 DATE January, 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH AS TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
01	16' x 21'	336 sq. ft.	N/U
02	16' x 21'	336 sq. ft.	
03	18' x 17'	306 sq. ft.	
04	18' x 17'	306 sq. ft.	
05	17' x 13'	221 sq. ft.	
06	18' x 18'	324 sq. ft.	
07	5' x 10'	50 sq. ft.	
08	5' x 10'	50 sq. ft.	
09	14' x 19'	266 sq. ft.	
10	5' x 18'	90 sq. ft.	
11	8' x 18'	144 sq. ft.	
12	8' x 18'	144 sq. ft.	
13	11' x 16'	176 sq. ft.	
14	18' x 18'	324 sq. ft.	
15	18' x 16'	288 sq. ft.	
16	36' x 16'	576 sq. ft.	
13A	5' x 6'	30 sq. ft.	
17	14' x 18'	252 sq. ft.	
18	15' x 18'	270 sq. ft.	
101	31' x 34'	1054 sq. ft.	Library Adm.
101A	31' x 18'	558 sq. ft.	Study Area
101B	8' x 18'	144 sq. ft.	Work Room

R. E. D.

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SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR DATE

Page 2

Building #4 (Continuation of Page 1

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
101C	10' x 10'	100 sq. ft.	Equipment storage
102	20' x 28'	560 sq. ft.	Reference material
102A	20' x 19'	380 sq. ft.	Reference material
102B	15' x 10'	150 sq. ft.	Reading lounge
102C	9' x 14'	126 sq. ft.	Study room
103	20' x 28'	560 sq. ft.	Reference material
103A	20' x 19'	380 sq. ft.	Reference material
103B	15' x 10'	150 sq. ft.	Study area
103C	9' x 14'	126 sq. ft.	Equipment storage
104	14' x 19'	266 sq. ft.	Classroom
104A	14' x 19'	266 sq. ft.	Classroom
104B	7' x 16'	112 sq. ft.	Unused
105	14' x 19'	266 sq. ft.	Classroom
105A	14' x 19'	266 sq. ft.	Classroom
105B	7' x 16'	112 sq. ft.	Unused
201	14' x 19'	266 sq. ft.	N/U
201A	14' x 19'	266 sq. ft.	
201B	15' x 18'	270 sq. ft.	
201C	6' x 11'	66 sq. ft.	
201D 202	14' x 19' 15' x 20'	266 sq. ft. 300 sq. ft.	
202A	11' x 18'	198 sq. ft.	
202B	19' x 20'	380 sq. ft.	
203	15' x 20'	300 sq. ft.	
203A	11' x 18'	198 sq. ft.	
203B	19' x 20'	380 sq. ft.	
204	16' x 18'	288 sq. ft.	
204A	16' x 18'	288 sq. ft.	
204B	14' x 20'	280 sq. ft.	
205	16' x 18'	288 sq. ft.	
205A	16' x 18'	288 sq. ft.	
205B	14' x 20'	280 sq. ft.	
301	15' x 20'	300 sq. ft.	
301A	15' x 24'	360 sq. ft.	
301B	8' x 24'	192 sq. ft.	
301C	8' x 24'	192 sq. ft.	
301D	8 x 20'	160 sq. ft.	

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha Campus Bldg. #5 DATE January 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, S TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROO IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USAGE
101	14' x 15'	210	Classroom
102	20' x 15'	300	Classroom
103	7' x 15'	105	Secretary
104	34' x 9'	306	Reception-Lounge
105	14' x 10'	140	Office
106	22' x 15'	330	Classroom
107	16' x 10'	160	Office
108	22' x 15'	330	Classroom
109	24' x 15'	360	Classroom
110	17' x 9'	153	Reception
111	24' x 15'	360	Dining Room Lab
112	37' x 31'	1147	Foods Laboratory
113	10' x 10'	100	Office

SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT _____ DATE _____

SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR _____ DATE _____

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

AMPUS Fort Omaha BUILDING #6 DATE January, 1978

PACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

CHILD CARE TECHNOLOGY

DENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH A TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
101	20' x 10'	360	Classroom
102	15' x 24'	360	Classroom
103	17' x 18'	306	Classroom
104	15' x 15'	225	Office Space-Faculty
105	48' x 18'	864	Day Care Lab

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SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT DATE

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha, Buildings 16, 17, & 18 DATE January, 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH A TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
001	13' 9" x 17' 5"	241	Basement
002	22' 8" x 14' 2"	320	Basement
003	6' 10" x 12' 2"	82	Basement
004	12' 10" x 12' 2"	155	Basement
011	13' 9" x 17' 5"	241	Basement
012	22' 8" x 14' 2"	320	Basement
013	6' 10" x 12' 2"	82	Basement
014	12' 10" x 12' 2"	155	Basement
101	21' x 17' 4"	363	Living Room
102	15' 9" x 14' 2"	223	Dining Room
103	21' 6" x 12' 2"	260	Kitchen
111	21' x 17' 4"	363	Living Room
112	15' 9" x 14' 2"	223	Dining Room
113	21' 6" x 12' 2"	260	Kitchen
201	14' 6" x 17' 6"	254	Bedroom
202	15' x 14' 2"	211	Bedroom
203	14' x 12' 2"	169	Bedroom
211	14' 6" x 17' 6"	254	Bedroom
212	15' x 14' 2"	211	Bedroom
213	14' x 12' 2"	169	Bedroom
301	14' 2" x 11'	155	Bedroom
302	13' 9" x 14' 2"	195	Bedroom

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SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR _____ DATE _____

Page 2 (Continuation of Buildings 16, 17, and 18

ROOM	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
311	14' 2" x 11'	155	Bedroom
312	13' 9" x 14' 2"	195	Bedroom

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha BUILDING 21 DATE January, 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
101	13'7" x 11'	149	Parlor
102	10'9" x 17'8"	192	Dining Room
103	11' x 12' 3"	135	Kitchen
111	13'7" x 11'	149	Parlor
112	10'9" x 17'8"	192	Dining Room
113	11' x 12'3"	135	Kitchen
121	13'7" x 11'	149	Parlor
122	10'9" x 17'8"	192	Dining Room
123	11' x 12'3"	135	Kitchen
131	13'7" x 11'	149	Parlor
132	10'9" x 17'8"	192	Dining Room
133	11' x 12'3"	135	Kitchen
201	13'7" x 11'5"	155	Bedroom
202	10'7" x 11"5"	121	Bedroom
203	11' x 12'2"	133	Bedroom
211	13'7" x 11'5"	155	Bedroom
212	10'7" x 11'5"	121	Bedroom
213	11' x 12'2"	133	Bedroom
221	13'7" x 11'5"	155	Bedroom
222	10'7" x 11'5"	121	Bedroom
223	11' x 12'2"	133	Bedroom
231	13'7" x 11'5"	155	Bedroom
232	10'7" x 11'5"	121	Bedroom
233	11' x 12'2"	133	Bedroom

SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT DATE

SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR DATE

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha BUILDING #22, DATE January, 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	N/U	USE
01	24' x 32'	768 Sq. ft.	N/U	
01A	11' x 13'	143 Sq. ft.		
01B	12' x 16'	192 Sq. ft.		
03	19' x 11'	209 Sq. ft.		
05	19' x 13'	247 Sq. ft.		
07	19' x 11'	209 Sq. ft.		
09	24' x 17'	408 Sq. ft.		
09A	13' x 12'	156 Sq. ft.		
09B	13' x 9'	117 Sq. ft.		
11	12' x 36'	432 Sq. ft.		Boiler room
13	23' x 22'	506 Sq. ft.	N/U	
02	25' x 32'	800 Sq. ft.		Placement
02A	15' x 11'	185 Sq. ft.		Placement
02B	11' x 14'	154 Sq. ft.		Placement
04	24' x 32'	768 Sq. ft.	N/U	
04A	13' x 10'	130 Sq. ft.		
06	12' x 14'	168 Sq. ft.		
06A	12' x 12'	144 Sq. ft.		
08	22' x 33'	726 Sq. ft.		
08A	14' x 13'	182 Sq. ft.		
08B	14' x 13'	182 Sq. ft.		
08C	14' x 10'	140 Sq. ft.		

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Page 2

BUILDING #22 (Continuing)

ROOM	MEASUREMENT	AREA	N/U	USE
10	23' x 38'	874 Sq. ft.		Lounge
101	37' x 53'	2491 Sq. ft.		Secretarial Science
101A	23' x 10'	230 Sq. ft.	N/U	
101B	13' x 13'	169 Sq. ft.		
103	24' x 35'	840 Sq. ft.		
103A	11' x 16'	176 Sq. ft.		
103B	11' x 19'	209 Sq. ft.		
105B	12' x 16'	192 Sq. ft.		Counseling
105	11' x 20'	220 Sq. ft.		Counseling
105A	11' x 15'	165 Sq. ft.		Counseling
102	22' x 38'	836 Sq. ft.		Admissions-Student Services
102A	11' x 16'	176 Sq. ft.		Student Services
102B	16' x 16'	256 Sq. ft.		Student Services
102C	9' x 16'	144 Sq. ft.		Student Services
104	12' x 11'	144 Sq. ft.		Admissions & Record
106	12' x 22'	264 Sq. ft.		Admissions & Record
108	12' x 10'	120 Sq. ft.		Admissions & Record
110	10' x 32'	320 Sq. ft.		Secretary area
110A	21' x 23'	483 Sq. ft.		Dr. Phillips Office
110B	15' x 21'	315 Sq. ft.		Dr. Vandermeulen O
112	12' x 18'	216 Sq. ft.		Counseling
112A	11' x 15'	165 Sq. ft.		Counseling
112B	11' x 20'	220 Sq. ft.		Counseling
201	13' x 15'	180 Sq. ft.		Admissions
201A	13' x 16'	208 Sq. ft.		Admissions
203	12' x 13'	156 Sq. ft.		Lounge
205	11' x 12'	132 Sq. ft.		Office
207	13' x 18'	234 Sq. ft.		Office
209	17' x 21'	357 Sq. ft.		Office
211	30' x 37'	1110 Sq. ft.		Classroom
211A	14' x 19'	266 Sq. ft.		Classroom
211B	14' x 17'	238 Sq. ft.		Office
213	18' x 20'	360 Sq. ft.		Classroom

BUILDING #22 (Continuing)

ROOM	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
213A	18' x 10'	180 Sq. ft.	Map Room?
215	11' x 13'	143 Sq. ft.	Men's Restroom
217	12' x 17'	204 Sq. ft.	Womens Restroom
202	24' x 44'	1056 Sq. ft.	LPN Lab
202A	12' x 14'	168 Sq. ft.	Lab Annex
202B	12' x 18'	216 Sq. ft.	LPN Lab Annex
202C	12' x 15'	180 Sq. ft.	Lab P. N.
204	37' x 40'	1480 Sq. ft.	Classroom
204A	12' x 15'	180 Sq. ft.	Annex
206	17' x 35'	595 Sq. ft.	Classroom
206A	11' x 18'	198 Sq. ft.	Storage
208	12' x 17'	204 Sq. ft.	Womens' Restroom

METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY C...

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha BUILDING #24 DATE January, 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH A TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENTS	AREA	USE
001	22' x 29'	638 sq. ft.	Storage
002	11' x 17'	187	Storage
003	11' x 13'	143	Storage
004	11' x 21'	231	Storage
005	11' x 13'	143	Storage
006	11' x 14'	154	Storage
007	11' x 29'	319	Heating Plant
008	11' x 17'	187	Storage
009	11' x 12'	132	Storage
010	9' x 9'	81	Storage
110	15' x 17'	255	Living room
110A	12' x 14'	168	Living room
111	8' x 14'	112	Kitchen
112	13' x 14'	182	Living room
112A	5' x 7'	35	Washroom
113	12' x 17'	204	Living room
120	15' x 15'	225	Living room
120A	12' x 14'	168	Living room
121	8' x 14'	112	Kitchen
122	13' x 14'	182	Living room
122A	5' x 7'	35	Washroom
123	13' x 14'	182	Living room

SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT DATE

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Page 2 (Continuation of Page 1) BUILDING #24

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENTS	AREA	USE
130	15' x 16'	240	Living room
130A	12' x 14'	168	Living room
131	8' x 14'	112	Kitchen
132	13' x 14'	182	Living room
132A	5' x 7'	35	Washroom
133	14' x 17'	238	Living room
210	13' x 15'	195	Storage
210A	6 x 23'	138	Storage
211	12' x 13'	156	Bedroom
212	6' x 7'	42	Washroom
220	7' x 12'	84	Stairway Landing
220A	5' x 7'	35	Washroom
220B	12' x 14' + 9' x 11'	168 + 99	Storage
221	11' x 13'	143	Bedroom
230	7' x 10'	70	Stairway Landing
230A	6' x 6'	36	Washroom
230B	8' x 12'	96	Storage
231	12' x 14'	168	Bedroom
231A	7' x 20'	140	Storage
232	12' x 16'	192	Bedroom

METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha BUILDING #31 DATE January, 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH AS TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
01	28' x 50'	1400 Sq. ft.	N/U
03	36' x 50'	1800 Sq. ft.	
04	36' x 40'	1440 Sq. ft.	
04-A	14' x 36'	504 Sq. ft.	
04-B	10' x 19'	190 Sq. ft.	
02	28' x 50'	1400 Sq. ft.	
101	15' x 52'	780 Sq. ft.	Lab
101A	15' x 17'	255 Sq. ft.	Classroom
101B	14' x 14'	196 Sq. ft.	Classroom
101C	8' x 14'	112 Sq. ft.	Workroom
101D	14' x 16'	224 Sq. ft.	Classroom
103	14' x 28'	392 Sq. ft.	Entry
105	14' x 18'	252 Sq. ft.	Classroom
105A	14' x 16'	224 Sq. ft.	Classroom
107	14' x 17'	238 Sq. ft.	Adm.
109	14' x 17'	238 Sq. ft.	Adm.
102	28' x 50'	1400 Sq. ft.	Classroom
102A	13' x 15'	195 Sq. ft.	Classroom
102B	15' x 17'	255 Sq. ft.	Classroom
102C	9' x 11'	99 Sq. ft.	Workroom
102D	15' x 16'	240 Sq. ft.	Classroom
104	14' x 24'	336 Sq. ft.	Entry

R E Dale

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Page 2 (Continuation of Building #31)

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
106	14' x 18'	252 Sq. ft.	Classroom
106A	15' x 17	255 Sq. ft.	Classroom
106B	6' x 14'	84 Sq. ft.	Workroom
108	10' x 14'	140 Sq. ft.	Office
110	15' x 18'	270 Sq. ft.	Classroom
201	21' x 29'	609 Sq. ft.	N/U
201A	22' x 32'	704 Sq. ft.	
203	29' x 50'	1450 Sq. ft.	
203A	14' x 26'	364 Sq. ft.	
202	21' x 19'	399 Sq. ft.	
202A	22' x 32'	704 Sq. ft.	
204	29' x 50'	1450 Sq. ft.	
204A	14' x 26'	364 Sq. ft.	N/U

METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha BUILDING #37 DATE January, 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
101	38' x 32'	1216 Sq. ft.	Classroom (Upholstery)
102	23' x 21'	483 Sq. ft.	Classroom
103	10' x 38'	380 Sq. ft.	Study carrels & A-V.
104	21' x 27'	567 Sq. ft.	Radiator repair
105	20' x 38'	760 Sq. ft.	Tool room
106	5' x 9'	45 Sq. ft.	Ladies room
107	11' x 31'	341 Sq. ft.	Office
108	9' x 13'	117 Sq. ft.	Mens room
109	65' x 99'	6435 Sq. ft.	Shop
110	21' x 30'	630 Sq. ft.	Frame area
111	(Future Addition)		Welding
112	21' x 65'	1365 Sq. ft.	Painting area

SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT DATE

SIGNATURE OF [illegible] DATE

METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha Building #40 DATE January 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

AUTO-MECHANICS LABORATORY

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH AS TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
101	12' x 27'	324 sq. ft.	Outer Office
101A	12' x 14'	168 sq. ft.	Office, Division Chairman
101B	12' x 22'	264 sq. ft.	Conference Room
101C	6' x 9'	64 sq. ft.	Storage Room
102	59' x 176'	10384 sq. ft.	General Shop Area
103	6' x 8'	48 sq. ft.	Ladies Room
104	18' x 20'	360 sq. ft.	Tool Room
105	6' x 8'	48 sq. ft.	Men's Room
106,	8' x19'	152 sq. ft.	Mech. Room
107	24' x 25'	600 sq. ft.	Class room
107B	6' x 9'	54 sq. ft.	Storage Room
108	24' x 25'	600 sq. ft.	Alignment area
109	23' x 40'	920 sq. ft.	A/V. Center
111	24' x 24'	576 sq. ft.	Wash-up Area
113	37' x 39'	1443 sq. ft.	Class room - Parts Storage area
113A	9' x 12'	108 sq. ft.	Instructors Office
113B	8' x 5'	40 sq. ft.	Flammable Storage
115	24' x 48'	1152 sq. ft.	Shop Area - Transmission Repair
117	38' x 48'	1824 sq. ft.	Shop Area - Engine Repair
202	15' x 18'	270 sq. ft.	Office

SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT DATE

DATE

[illegible] TECHNICAL COMMUNITY [illegible]

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha BUILDING #56 DATE January, 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH A TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
101	25' x 58'	1450 Sq. ft.	Classroom
101A	10' x 14'	140 Sq. ft.	Office
101B	11' x 13'	143 Sq. ft.	Storage
101C	5' x 8'	40 Sq. ft.	Storage
101D	5' x 14'	70 Sq. ft.	Mens room.
101E	9' x 14'	126 Sq. ft.	Ladies room
102	10' x 16'	160 Sq. ft.	Boiler
103	41' x 68'	2808 Sq. ft.	Classroom

SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT DATE

SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR DATE

METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY C...

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

AMPUS Fort Omaha BUILDING 58 DATE January, 1978

PACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

DENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH AS TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
101	28' x 85'	2380 Sq. ft.	Greenhouse
102	16' x 16'	256 Sq. ft.	Control Room for Greenh
103	11' x 16'	176 Sq. ft.	Office
104	11' x 22'	242 Sq. ft.	Storage
105	11' x 22'	242 Sq. ft.	Storage
106	11' x 22'	242 Sq. ft.	Equipment Storage
107	11' x 22'	242 Sq. ft.	Equipment Storage

IGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT DATE

DATE

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha - Building 63 DATE

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.
WELDING AND FABRICATION LABORATORY

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
101	20' x 24'	480	Class room
102	10' x 20'	200	A/V Room
103	12' x 20'	240	Tool Issue Room
104	12' x 12'	144	Heater Room
105	6' x 11'	66	Mens Rest Room
106	6' x 11'	66	Womens Rest Room
107	13' x 13'	169	Wash-up Area
108	60' x 60'	3600	Welding Lab
109	6' x 6'	36	Oxygen Storage
110	6' x 6'	36	Acetylene Storage
111	6' x 6'	36	Cyl. Storage
201	12' x 20'	240	Instructor Office

SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT DATE

SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR DATE

METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL COMMUNITY

FACILITIES PLANNING STATUS REPORT

PART A (EXISTING SPACE)

CAMPUS Fort Omaha, BUILDING #80 DATE January, 1978

SPACE UTILIZATION: LIST BROAD GENERAL HEADING OF USE, SUCH AS AUTO MECHANICS LABORATORY OR BUSINESS OFFICE.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPACE: LIST ALL SPECIAL AREAS WITHIN THE SPACE UTILIZATION, SUCH AS TRANSMISSION LABORATORY IN AUTO MECHANICS OR DUPLICATING ROOM IN BUSINESS OFFICE. IDENTIFY IN NUMERICAL ORDER AND USE NUMBER FOR IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRES TO BE ATTACHED.

ROOM NO.	MEASUREMENT	AREA	USE
101	40' x 24'	960 Sq. ft.	Student Use
101A	5' x 24'	120 Sq. ft.	Student Use
101B	3' x 8'	24 Sq. ft.	N/U *
101C	8' x 12'	96 Sq. ft.	Student Use
101D	6' x 8'	48 Sq. ft.	Kitchen
101E	5' x 8'	40 Sq. ft.	Ladies room
101F	8' x 15'	120 Sq. ft.	Student Use
101G	8' x 6'	48 Sq. ft.	Mens room
101H	8' x 6'	48 Sq. ft.	Office Student Activities
102	5' x 6'	30 Sq. ft.	N/U
102A	5' x 5'	25 Sq. ft.	
102B	5' x 6'	30 Sq. ft.	
102C	5' x 7'	35 Sq. ft.	

*N/U Not in Use

SIGNATURE OF PERSON PREPARING REPORT DATE

SIGNATURE OF [illegible] DATE